U.S. Census Bureau Income and Poverty Data

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U.S. Census Bureau
Presentation for the New York State Community Action Association, Inc.
June 2016
Official Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Estimates for 2014 released in September 2015

Highlights

• Median household money income for the nation $53,700 in 2014, not statistically different from 2013, in real terms.

• The official poverty rate for the nation was 14.8 percent. There were 46.7 million people in poverty. No change.

• The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate was 15.3 percent. No change.

• The percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 10.4 percent, or 33.0 million people. This was a decrease of 2.9 percentage points from the previous year.

2015 estimates: September 13/15, 2016
Current Population Survey (CPS)

- Produce specific socioeconomic and demographic estimates for the United States and states for total population and selected subpopulations.
- With the Annual Social Economic Supplement (ASEC), provide timely estimates of income and health insurance, as well as official poverty estimates.
- Annual sample size is about 100,000 addresses.
- Telephone and personal-visit interviews for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The CPS is a voluntary survey.
CPS ASEC asks a series of 50 questions about various sources of income, including questions about the amount of several noncash benefits such as food stamps and employment-related health insurance, during the previous calendar year.

Interviews conducted between February-April, asks about last calendar year income.

Unrelated subfamilies are identified and poverty status is determined as a family.

Rich historical data
- For characteristics of U.S. population – since 1959
- For state level – since 1980
Decennial Censuses

- **Census 2000 & Prior Censuses**
  - Conducted every ten years.
  - Used a mail-out/mail-back questionnaire and only personal-visit follow-up using paper questionnaires. Internet options for 2020.
  - “Short” form basic demographic and housing information, such as age, sex, race, housing.
  - “Long” form collected the same information for selected sample as the short form but also collected more in-depth information such as income, education, and language spoken at home.

- **2010 Census and future – provide only basic short form information**
Select either a state and county or the United States and a region from the drop-down boxes. Use the scroll bar to change the years on the map.

### Poverty in the United States, 1960-2010

**Monroe County 1960**
- Total Population: 570,672
- Population in Poverty: 56,171
- Poverty Rate: 9.8%

**New York 1960**

Highest Estimated Poverty Rates
- Franklin County: 30.6
- Schoharie County: 26.8
- Lewis County: 26.6
- Essex County: 25.8
- Allegany County: 24.4

Lowest Estimated Poverty Rates
- Nassau County: 5.3
- Westchester County: 8.0
- Queens County: 8.1
- Rockland County: 8.6
- Richmond County: 9.2

### Poverty Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### New York 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>5,393,206</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% to less than 20%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>8,640,314</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% to less than 30%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>2,300,632</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% to less than 40%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>43,696</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>16,377,848</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
- http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_S1701&prodType=table
Select either a state and county or the United States and a region from the drop-down boxes. Use the scroll bar to change the years on the map.

**Poverty in the United States, 1960-2010**

**Monroe County 2010**
- Total Population: 719,246
- Population in Poverty: 104,712
- Poverty Rate: 14.6%

**New York 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest Estimated Poverty Rates</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx County</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings County</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tompkins County</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery County</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chautauqua County</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lowest Estimated Poverty Rates</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nassau County</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam County</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk County</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga County</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tioga County</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poverty Rates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<td>13.0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>7.1</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New York 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Legend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>4,544,094</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% to less than 20%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>10,410,824</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% to less than 30%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3,931,007</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18,885,925</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_S1701&prodType=table
American Community Survey (ACS)

- The American Community Survey (ACS), is a nationwide survey that collects essentially the same information on people and housing that was collected on the short and the long-form questionnaires used in Census 2000 and earlier censuses.

- The ACS is a critical element in the Census Bureau's decennial census program:
  - Census 2010 (and 2020 Census) focus on counting the U.S. population – ten questions/ten minutes
  - Same “short form” questions on the ACS

- The ACS is a continuous survey,
  - Each month a sample of about 300,000 housing unit addresses receive a questionnaire.
  - Nearly, 3.5 million addresses are surveyed each year.
ACS (cont’d)

- Four modes of data collection methods are used
  - Online (internet)
  - Mail out/mail back
  - Telephone (CATI) (for those with telephone numbers)
  - Personal visit (CAPI) (for those sampled non responding addresses)

- Includes resident population of the United States and Puerto Rico living in housing units and group quarters
ACS (cont’d)

• Reference period is the 12-month period prior to the interview month.

• Collects data on various social, economic, housing, and demographic characteristics

• Asks about money income using a series of eight questions during the past 12 months
ACS estimates are period estimates, describing the average characteristics over a specified period. 1-year and 5-year estimates are released for geographic areas that meet specific population thresholds. Using the 5-year estimates provides data for all geographic areas. For more information visit http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
### ACS (cont’d) - Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1-year estimates</th>
<th>5-year estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 months of collected data</td>
<td>60 months of collected data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data for areas with populations of 65,000+</td>
<td>Data for all areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallest sample size</td>
<td>Largest sample size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less reliable than 5-year</td>
<td>Most reliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most current data</td>
<td>Least current</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Best used when

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Best used when</th>
<th>Best used when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currency is more important than precision</td>
<td>Precision is more important than currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyzing large populations</td>
<td>Analyzing very small populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examining tracts and other smaller geographies because 1-year estimates are not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When to Use ACS- CPS Data

- In general national level estimates from both surveys are consistent and comparable, most of the differences are not statistically significant.
- It is recommended to use the CPS estimates at the national level.
- State level estimates in general are similar and no systematic differences observed,
- For use at state and lower geographic levels ACS estimates are recommended.
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

- A longitudinal survey designed to track changes (income) over time for the same households.
- The SIPP covers a household for 3 or 4 years.
- Interviewers return to the same household and attempt to follow people interviewed in the first wave even if they move.
- About 65,500 addresses were in the initial sample for the SIPP 2008 Panel. State estimates only for larger states.
- SIPP 2014 panel – first wave of data will be released this year
This report focuses on the participation and characteristics of people who receive benefits from any of the following means-tested assistance programs:

- Medicaid
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Housing Assistance
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- General Assistance (GA)

The data come from the 2008 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) for years 2009 through 2012. The SIPP survey, which means that, unlike previous surveys that measured the number of people who received benefits, this study measured the number of people who received benefits.

First, it is possible to observe the same people over a span of time. The number of months within a period of time when individuals received benefits from a particular assistance program can be measured, and entry and exit activity for each program can be measured. For example, the number of months of aid received, and duration of time receiving aid, can be used to determine whether the recipient received aid for a particular period of time.

The following table shows the average monthly participation rates for major means-tested programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One or more</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing assistance</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF/GA</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This longitudinal study allows a comparison of the SIPP sample from two perspectives.
Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)
ACS Reports

Poverty: 2012 and 2013
American Community Survey Briefs

By Alemayehu Bishaw and Kayla Fontenot
Issued September 2014
ACSBR/13-01

Changes in Areas With Concentrated Poverty: 2000 to 2010
American Community Survey Reports

By Alemayehu Bishaw
Issued June 2014
ACSBR/13-01

Poverty Rates for Selected Detailed Race and Hispanic Groups by State and Place: 2007–2011
American Community Survey Briefs

By Suzanne Macartney, Alemayehu Bishaw, and Kayla Fontenot
Issued February 2013
ACSBR/11-17

Child Poverty in the United States 2009 and 2010: Selected Race Groups and Hispanic Origin
American Community Survey Briefs

Issued November 2011
ACSBR/11-05
Community Facts
Find popular facts (population, income, etc.) and frequently requested data about your community.

Guided Search
Advanced Search
Download Center

Popular Tables
Population and Housing
- Demographic and Housing Estimates (2013 ACS, DP05)
- General Housing Characteristics (2013 ACS, DP04)
- General Demographic Characteristics (2010 Census, DP.1)

Poverty and Income
- General Economic Characteristics (2013 ACS, DP03)

Age, Race, Sex and Education
- Selected Social Characteristics (2013 ACS, DP02)
- Educational Attainment (2013 ACS, S1501)

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml
How to Find ACS data on American Factfinder (AFF)

- From main Census Web page (www.census.gov)
  - Click on ‘Data’ then ‘Data Tools and Apps’
  - Select ‘The American Factfinder’
- From The American Factfinder page
  - Click on ‘Topics’ to choose the subject
  - Click on ‘geography’ to choose geographic area then click “ADD”
    - Make sure your selection is showing in the “selection box”
    - Close geographic selection screen
  - Select ‘the table’ and click “VIEW”
    - Make sure to choose the correct dataset (1-year, 3-year, 5-year estimates)
How to Find CPS Data

From the main Census Bureau page (www.census.gov)

• Sequentially click on - ‘Topics’, ‘Income & Poverty’ and ‘Poverty’ or
• Go directly to the poverty page using (http://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty.html)
• From the poverty page click on ‘Data’ and then Poverty Data Tables
DataFerrett

DataFerrett is a data analysis and extraction tool to customize federal, state, and local data to suit your requirements. Using DataFerrett, you can develop an unlimited array of customized spreadsheets that are as versatile and complex as your usage demands then turn those spreadsheets into graphs and maps without any additional software.

What you should check before getting started:

- Java Installed: Check your version or Download the latest version
- Allow Pop-ups
- Run in IE/Firefox

Support

Call Us Toll Free:
1-866-437-0171
Mon-Fri 8am-12pm and 1pm-4pm (EST)

Email us:
dsd.ferrett@census.gov

betaDataFerrett

Latest enhancements and features highlights:

- Advanced SQL reset button
- One click option to add all variables from a table to the databasket

Test out betaDataFerrett

Send feedback to dsd.ferrett@census.gov

In the News

RELEASED:
Public Libraries Survey 2011 data

October 2013
School Enrollment CPS Supplement

July 2013
Current Population Survey Basic

http://dataferrett.census.gov/
PUMAS- Public Use MicroData Areas

- Nest within states or equivalent entities
- Contain at least 100,000 people
- Cover the entirety of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands
- Are built on census tracts and counties
- Should be geographically contiguous
The CPS Table Creator gives you the ability to create customized tables from the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

- Complete the form to the left and press the "Get Table" button at the top or bottom of the form to create your table.
- To create a table, you must make one or more selections in the Define Your Table section. For all other sections, you may use the default selections or enter alternate selections to customize the table to meet your needs.
- For help in getting started, see the detailed examples of completing the form to create a table.

Disclaimer:
While tabulations may be conceptually the same as published estimates, in many cases they will not exactly match published estimates because the Table Creator uses the CPS public use file. The CPS public use file lacks some of the detailed income information, topcodes several categories of income, and suppresses some geographic identifiers in order to protect survey confidentiality.

* This tool is best viewed with normal font settings and in the Firefox web browser.

http://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html
How is Poverty Defined?

Resource

Money Income

Need

Thresholds
(Orshansky)
Defining Resources: Income

- Includes earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, income from estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources.
- Noncash benefits (such as food stamps and housing subsidies) do not count.
- Before taxes
- Excludes capital gains or losses.
- If a person lives with a family, add up the income of all family members. (Non-relatives, such as housemates, do not count.)
Measure of Need (Poverty Thresholds)

- Poverty thresholds are the dollar amounts used to determine poverty status.
- Poverty thresholds were originally derived in 1963-1964, based on
  - U.S. Department of Agriculture food budgets designed for families under economic stress.
  - Data about what portion of their income families spent on food to estimate total income
  - Equivalence scale calculate total income for different family size and compositions
- Thresholds vary according to family size, number of related children, and age of householder
- The same thresholds are used throughout the United States (do not vary geographically).
- Updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).
# 2015 Thresholds - (used with CPS ASEC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of family unit</th>
<th>Related children under 18 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One person (unrelated individual)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 65 years</td>
<td>12,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>11,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Householder under 65 years</td>
<td>15,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Householder 65 years and over</td>
<td>14,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four people</td>
<td>24,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five people</td>
<td>29,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six people</td>
<td>33,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven people</td>
<td>39,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight people</td>
<td>43,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine people or more</td>
<td>52,493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
How to Determine Poverty Status

• Compare
  • total income of an individual from all sources with appropriate threshold (poverty level) or
  • total family income (total individual income from all sources for all family members) with appropriate threshold (poverty level) , then
• If total family income is less than the threshold appropriate for that family,
  • The family is in poverty.
  • All family members have the same poverty status.
  • For individuals who do not live with family members, their own income is compared with the appropriate threshold.
How the Census Bureau Determines Poverty (Cont’d)

• For example
  • A total family income for a family of three with one child under 18 years in 2013 was $20,000
  • The appropriate threshold in 2013 for this type of families was $18,751
  • Since the total family income is greater than the threshold, the poverty status for this family of three in 2013 was “above poverty level” (family income of $20,000 is greater than the threshold of $18,751)
First Census Bureau Report on Poverty: 1967
National Academy of Sciences convenes a panel of experts to conduct a study of statistical issues in the measurement and understanding of poverty, June 1992.

An Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure is formed by Commerce Under Secretary Rebecca Blank and Office of Management and Budget Chief Statistician Katherine Wallman and charged with developing a set of initial starting points to permit the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to produce a Supplemental Poverty Measure, December 2009.

Poverty


Criticisms of the Official Poverty Measure

The official measure does not account for:

- Provision of in-kind benefits
- Necessary expenses (taxes, health care, work)
- Changes in family or household structure
- Higher standards and levels of living since 1965
- Geographic price differences among regions
Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

Observations from the Interagency Technical Working Group (ITWG) - March 2, 2010

- Will not replace the official poverty measure
- Will not be used for resource allocation or program eligibility
- Census Bureau and BLS responsible for improving and updating the measure
- Continued research and improvement
- Based on National Academy of Sciences expert panel recommendations in *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach* (Citro and Michael, 1995)

Figure 4. *Poverty Rates Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 2009 to 2014*

For both measures, individuals are considered poor if the resources they share with others in the household are not enough to meet basic needs.

But the two measures are very different.
The two measures make different assumptions about who shares resources. The official measure of poverty assumes that all individuals residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption share income. The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) starts with the family and then adds some unrelated people such as foster children and unmarried partners.
How do we measure needs?

The **poverty threshold**, or **poverty line**, is the minimum level of resources that are adequate to meet basic needs.

The official measure uses three times the cost of a minimum **food** diet in 1963 in **today’s prices**.

The SPM uses information about what people **spend today** for basic needs—**food, clothing, shelter, and utilities**.

---

**1963**

![Three plates] x 3

**2012**

![Three plates] + ![Clothes] + ![House] + ![Utilities]
Are needs the same in New York and Mississippi?

**Poverty thresholds** for both measures are adjusted to reflect the needs of families of different types and sizes. Only the SPM thresholds take account of geographic differences in housing costs.

Yes, the official poverty threshold is the same throughout the United States. In 2012, the poverty threshold for a family with two adults and two children was $23,283*.

No, SPM thresholds vary based on several factors such as place of residence and whether it is a rental unit or purchased property or home with a mortgage. The map below shows the SPM thresholds for renters with two adults and two children in 2012.
What resources do people have to meet their needs?

What we count as available resources differs between the two poverty measures.

The official measure uses cash income, such as wages and salaries, Social Security benefits, interest, dividends, pension or other retirement income.

The SPM starts with cash income, then...

**ADDING BENEFITS**

The SPM adds benefits from the government that are not cash but help families meet their basic needs.

- Housing subsidies
- SNAP
- Low-income home energy assistance (LIHEAP)
- National school lunch program
- WIC

**SUBTRACTING EXPENSES**

The SPM subtracts necessary expenses like taxes, health care, commuting costs for all workers, and child care expenses while parent's work.

- Child care expenses
- Expenses related to work
- Taxes
- Child support paid
- Medical out-of-pocket expenses (MOOP)
## Official and SPM Thresholds: 2013 and 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Owners with a Mortgage</th>
<th>Owners without a mortgage</th>
<th>Renters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$23,624</td>
<td>$25,639</td>
<td>$21,397</td>
<td>$25,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$24,008</td>
<td>$25,844</td>
<td>$21,380</td>
<td>$25,460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Graph Description:
- **Official** and **SPM** thresholds for different groups (Official, Owners with a Mortgage, Owners without a Mortgage, Renters).
- Comparison of thresholds between 2013 and 2014 for each group.
- The graph visually represents the data with bars for each category and year.
Official and Research SPM Thresholds for Two Adult, Two Child Units with Geographic Adjustments: 2014

Supplemental Poverty Thresholds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Official</th>
<th>North Dakota - Nonmetro - No Mortgage</th>
<th>Washington, DC - Renter</th>
<th>San Jose, CA - Homeowner with mortgage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No Geo Adj</strong></td>
<td>$24,008</td>
<td>$25,844</td>
<td>$21,380</td>
<td>$25,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPM</strong></td>
<td>$19,513</td>
<td>$33,044</td>
<td>$36,086</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Official and Research SPM Thresholds for Two Adult, Two Child Units with Geographic Adjustments: 2014

## Supplemental Poverty Thresholds

![Graph showing Supplemental Poverty Thresholds](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Official No Geo Adj</th>
<th>Albany MSA - Homeowner with Mortgage</th>
<th>New York Nonmetro - Homeowner No Mortgage</th>
<th>New York City Renter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Geo Adj</td>
<td>$24,008</td>
<td>$25,844</td>
<td>$21,380</td>
<td>$25,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>$26,402</td>
<td>$19,436</td>
<td>$19,436</td>
<td>$30,834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2014

*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

www.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-254.html
Difference in SPM Rate After Including Each Element: 2014

Percentage point change

-8.2  
-3.1  
-1.5  
-0.3  
-1.2  
-0.9  
-0.3  
-0.4  
-0.2  
-0.1  
-0.1  
0.1  
0.5  
1.6  
2.0  

Social Security
Refundable tax credits
SNAP
Unemployment Insurance
SSI
Housing subsidies
Child support received
School lunch
TANF
WIC
LIHEAP
Child support paid
Federal income tax
FICA
Work expenses
Medical Out-of-Pocket

www.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-254.html
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-0.3

-1.2

-0.9

-0.3

-1.5

-0.4

-0.3

-0.2

-0.1

-0.1

Child support paid 0.1

Federal income tax 0.5

FICA 1.6

Work expenses 2.0

Medical Out-of-Pocket 3.5

Social Security

Refundable tax credits

SNAP

Unemployment Insurance

SSI

Housing subsidies

Child support received

School lunch

TANF

WIC

LIHEAP

Child support paid

Federal income tax

FICA

Work expenses

Medical Out-of-Pocket

Difference in SPM Rate After Including Each Element: 2014

Percentage point change

-8.2  Social Security
-3.1  Refundable tax credits
-1.5  SNAP
-0.3  Unemployment Insurance
-1.2  SSI
-0.9  Housing subsidies
-0.3  Child support received
-0.4  School lunch
-0.2  TANF
-0.1  WIC
-0.1  LIHEAP
0.1  Child support paid
0.5  Federal income tax
1.6  FICA
2.0  Work expenses
3.5  Medical Out of Pocket

Difference in SPM Rate After Including Each Element: 2014

Percentage point change

-8.2  Social Security

-3.1  Refundable tax credits

-1.5  SNAP

-1.2  Unemployment Insurance

-0.9  SSI

-0.3  Housing subsidies

-0.3  Child support received

-0.4  School lunch

-0.2  TANF

-0.1  WIC

-0.1  LIHEAP

0.1  Child support paid

0.1  Medical Out-of-Pocket

0.5  Federal income tax

1.6  FICA

2.0  Work expenses

Difference in SPM Rate After Including Each Element: 2014

Percentage point change

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-0.3

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-0.1

0.1

0.5

1.6

2.0

3.5

- Social Security
- Refundable tax credits
- SNAP
- Unemployment Insurance
- SSI
- Housing subsidies
- Child support received
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- TANF
- WIC
- LIHEAP
- Child support paid
- Federal income tax
- FICA
- Work expenses
- Medical Out-of-Pocket

www.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-254.html
Figure 3.
Difference in Poverty Rates by State Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 3-Year Average 2011 to 2013

Contact Information

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